

FIG. 1

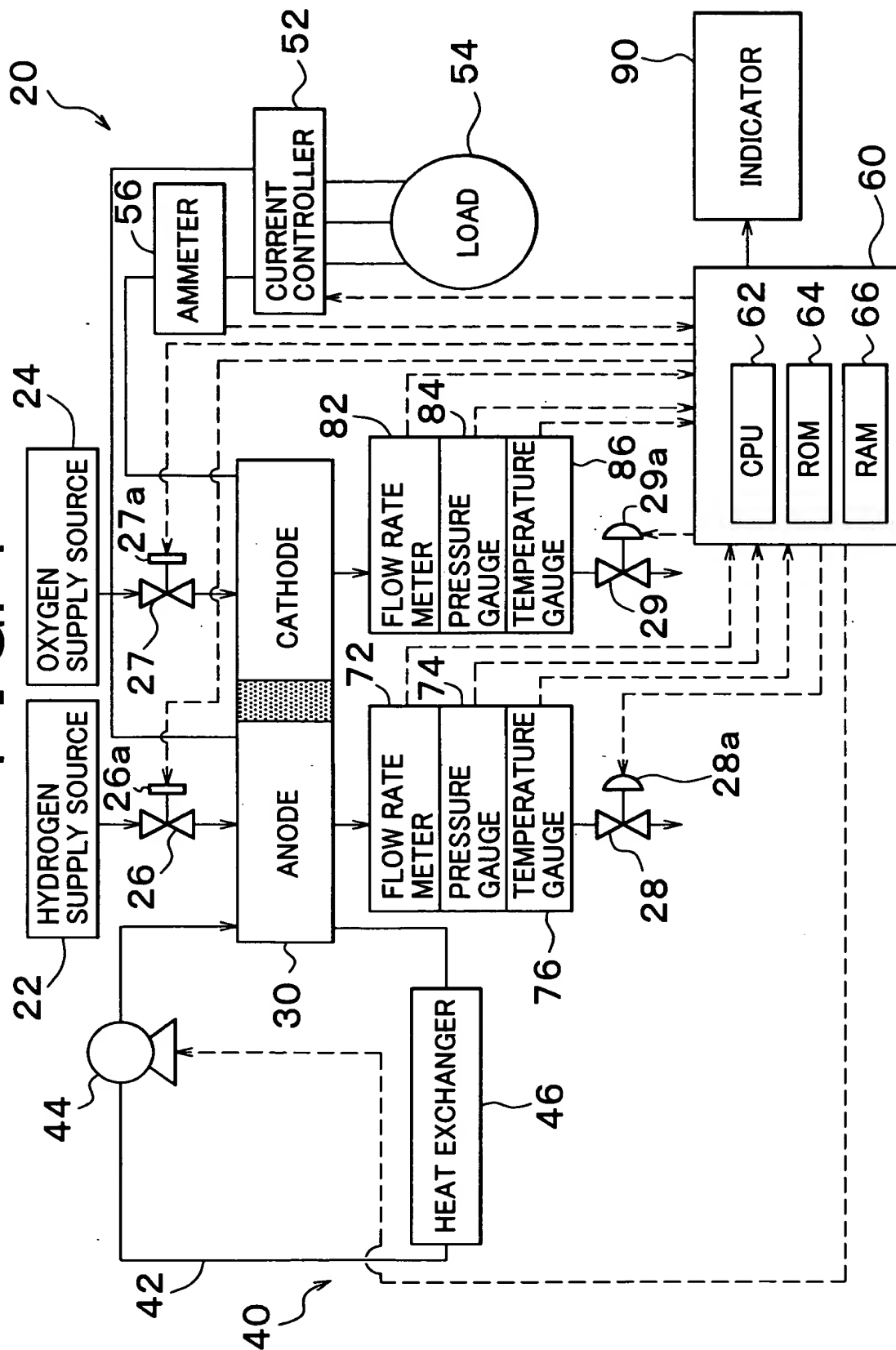
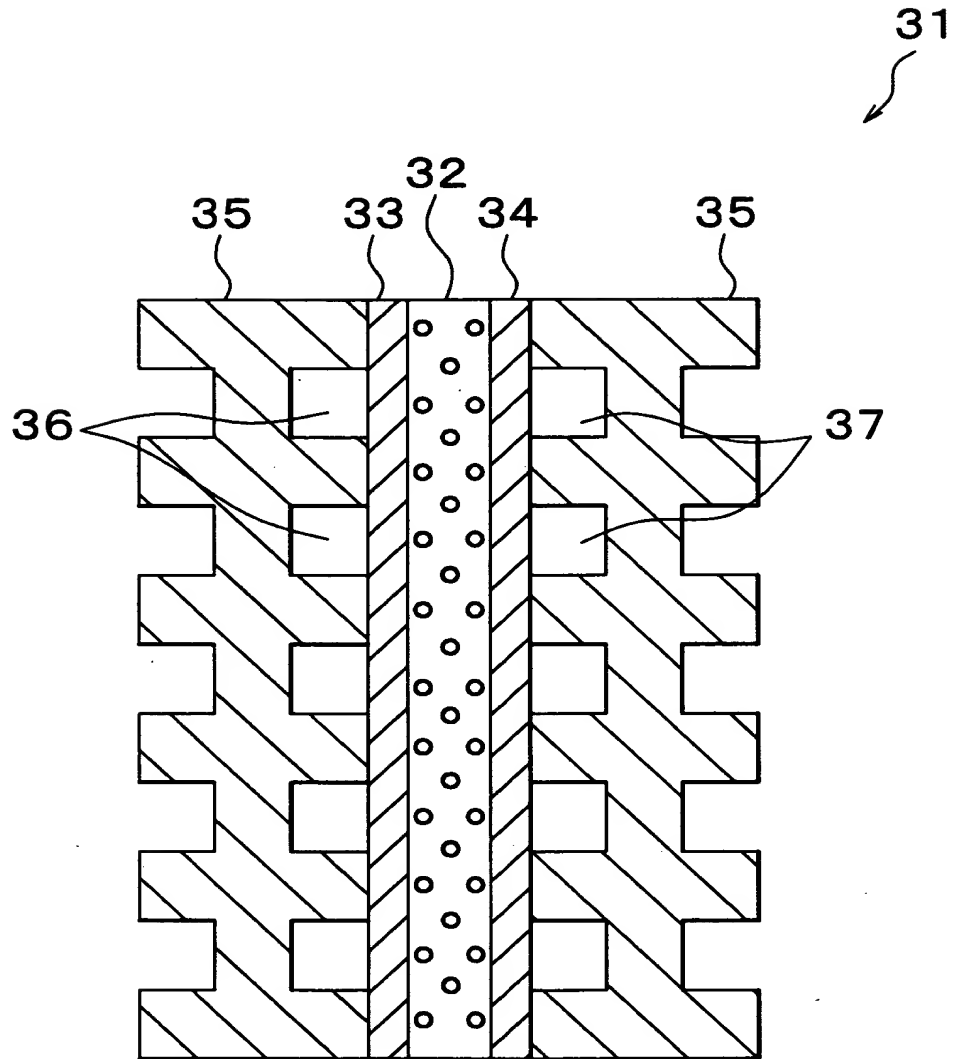


FIG. 2



## FIG. 3

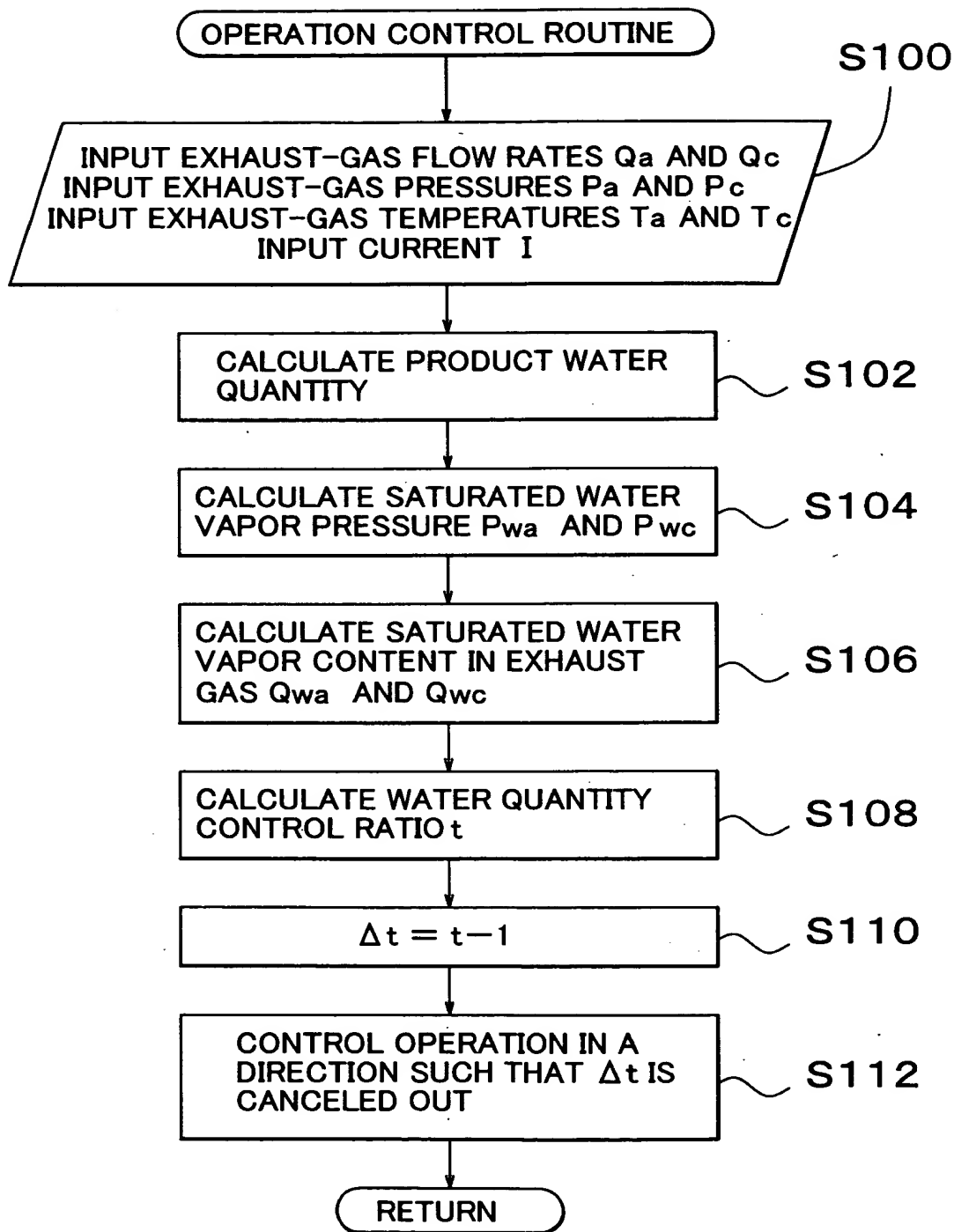


FIG. 4

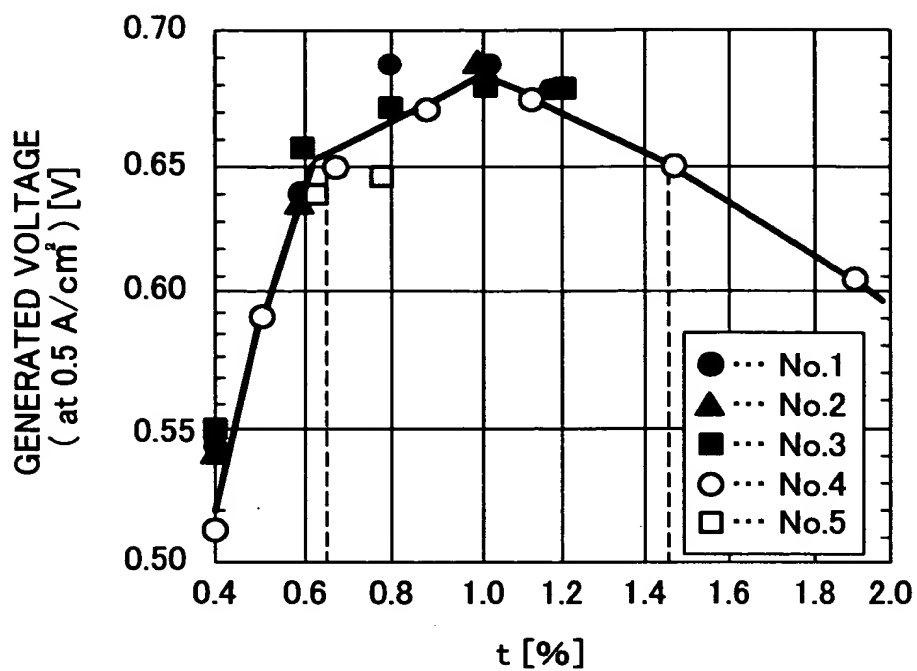


FIG. 5

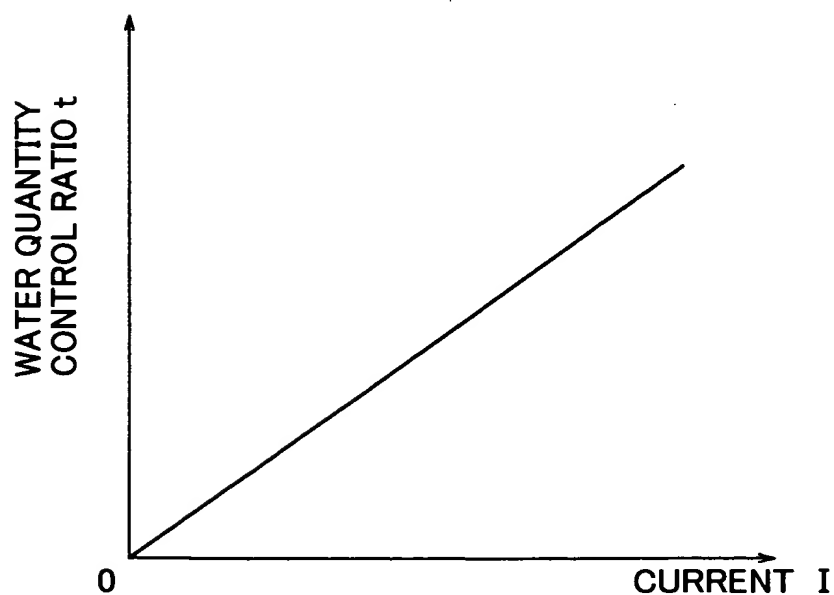


FIG. 6

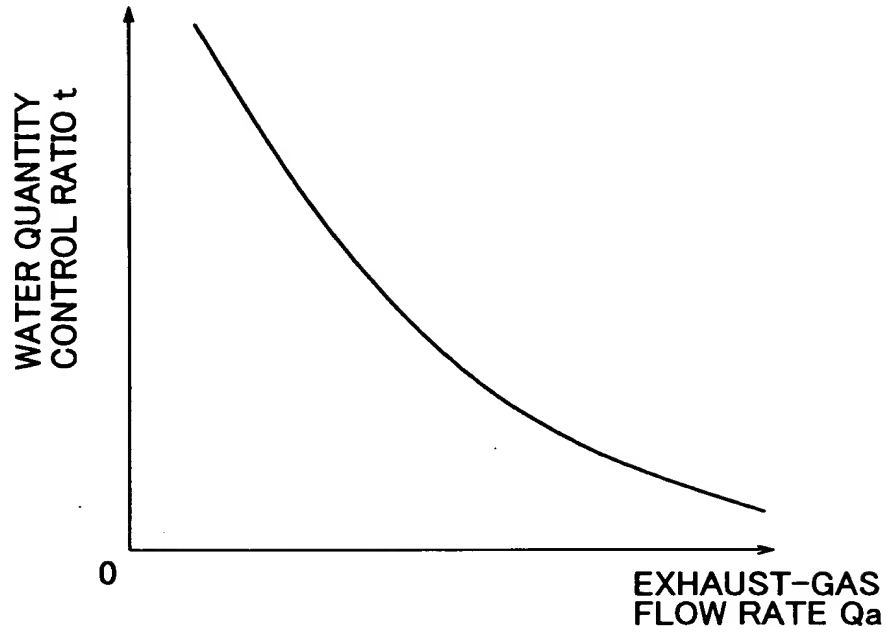


FIG. 7

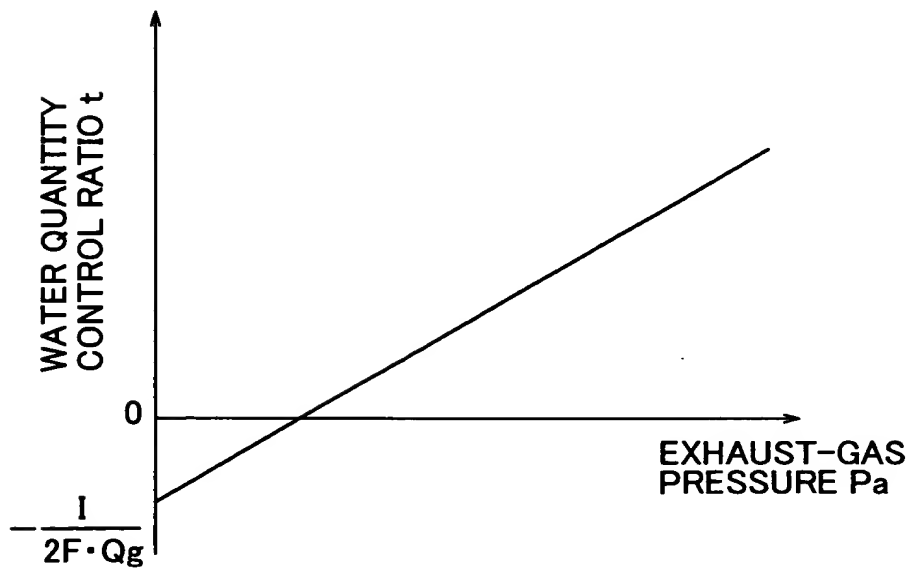


FIG. 8

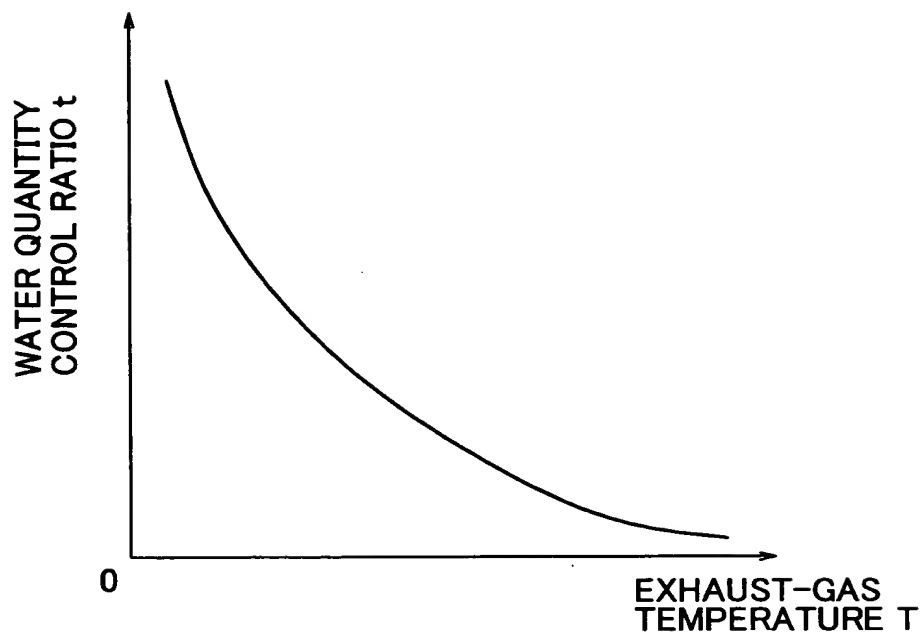
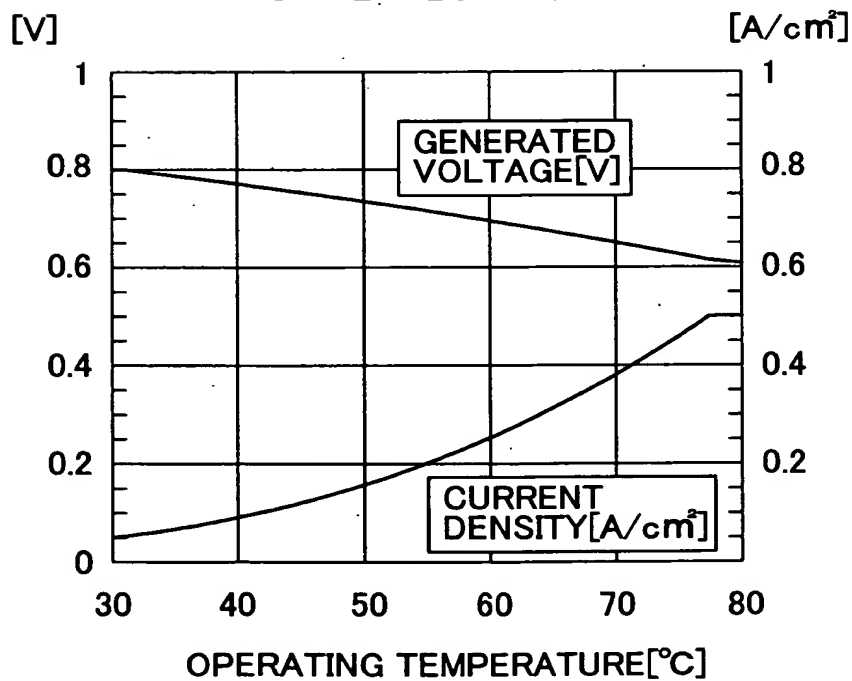


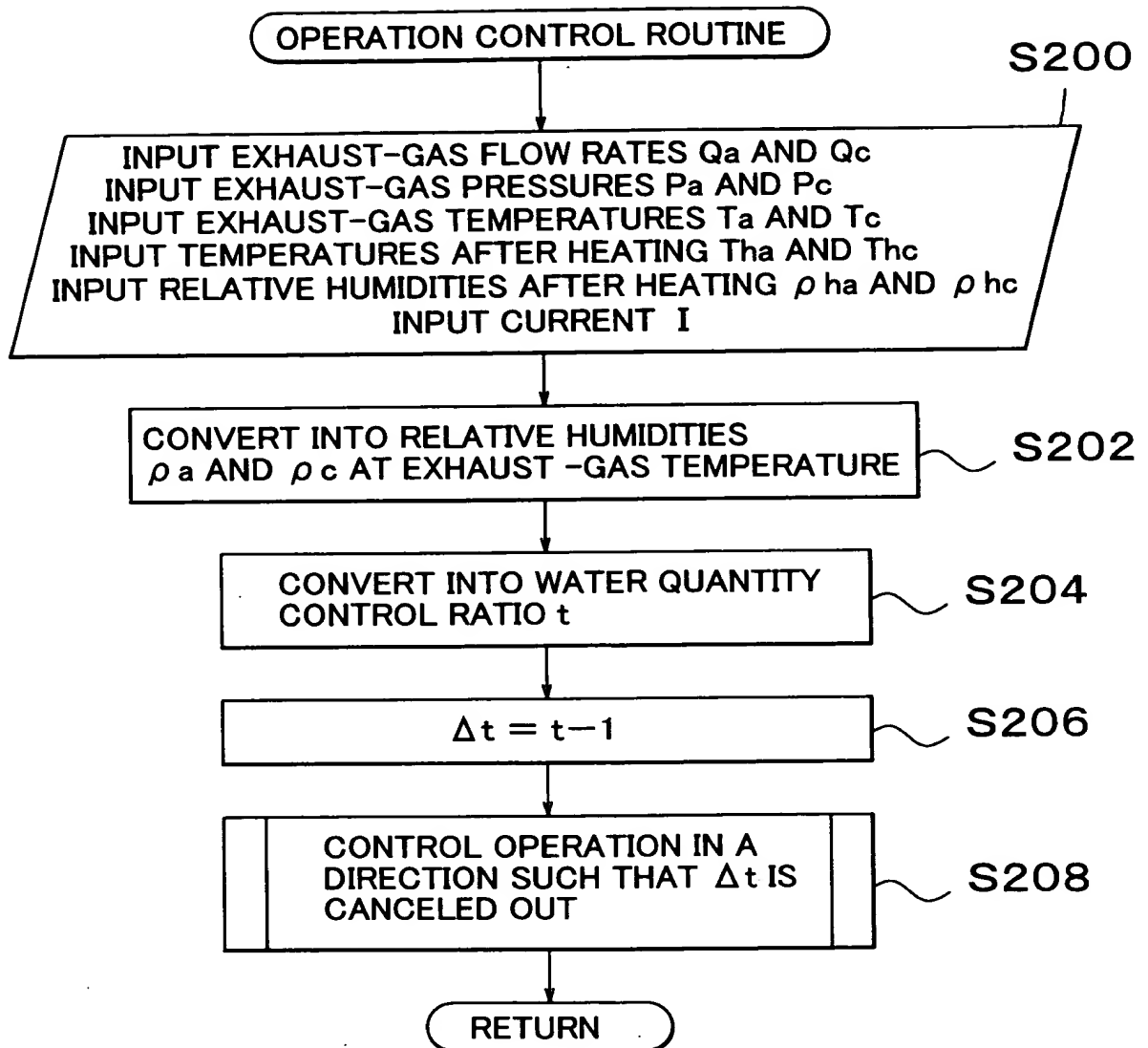
FIG. 9



**FIG. 10**

The diagram illustrates a hydrogen-oxygen fuel cell system and its control architecture. The fuel cell system (FIG. 10) includes a hydrogen supply source (22) and an oxygen supply source (24). Hydrogen gas flows from the source (22) through a valve (26) and a flow restrictor (26a) to the anode (30). Oxygen gas flows from the source (24) through a valve (27) and a flow restrictor (27a) to the cathode (32). The anode (30) and cathode (32) are separated by an electrolyte (34). The fuel cell stack (30, 32, 34) is connected to an external circuit (40) that includes a heat exchanger (46), a pump (44), and a load (54). The system is monitored by a series of gauges: flow rate meters (72, 82), pressure gauges (74, 84), and temperature gauges (76, 86) for the anode and cathode respectively. Additionally, there are temperature gauges (78, 88) and hygrometers (79, 89) for the anode and cathode gas streams. The control system (FIG. 20B) consists of a CPU (62), ROM (64), and RAM (66) connected to an indicator (90). The control system receives data from the gauges and controls the valves (26, 27) and the current controller (52) which manages the load (54).

## FIG. 11





# FIG. 12

